

### Fire Danger Area:

- CDC-South Mountains
- North/Central IDPanhandle
- South Mountains SIG.
  - Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



## Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME - Use extreme caution

High -- Watch for change

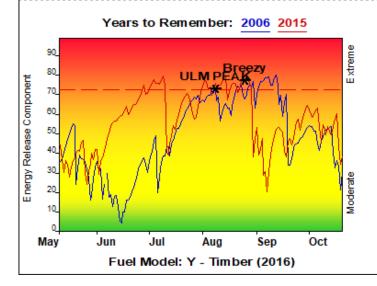
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum — Highest Energy Release Component by 3 day period for 2005 - 2019

Average – shows peak fire season over 15 years (2459 observations) 90th Percentile – 10% of the 2459 days from 2005 - 2019 had an Energy Release Component above 72

# Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 20%,

Temperature over 80, 1000-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 15



## Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.

Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.

✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape — Fuel, Weather, Topography.
✓ Listen to weather forecasts — especially WIND.

### Past Experience:

-Temps above 85 and single digit RH's caused the Breezy Fire to go from single tree torching to 200 acres in 1 hour in Beargrass and Subalpine fir.

-In 2006, temps above 85F, RH 12% along with high winds (19mph) led to notable events on the Ulm Peak fire which ultimately grew to 5000 acres through heavy fuels. Efforts were hindered by steep topography (>40%)

-Pay attention to passing dry cold fronts, thermal belts and low live fuel moistures that can increase fire activity

Responsible Agency: USFS,BLM,IDL,CDT

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